

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

ARTHUR'S CHARYBDIS, IN WHOSE FROWNING WATERS HE MAY GO DOWN

A Talk with the New York Customs Collector, from Which it is Gathered that He Intends to Hold On--A Feeling that He will Yet Have to Go--General Political Gossip.

NEW YORK, September 30.—It was evident that an uneasy feeling prevailed to-day among the members of the community who transacted business in the custom-house in regard to the rumors about that Collector Robertson would send his resignation before the end of this month, and that it would be promptly accepted. In the course of the conversation in which two of the deputy collectors joined, it was stated that a clean sweep would be asked concerning the matter. Judge Robertson said: "I have neither sent in my resignation nor have I considered the matter at all. It may seem strange to you, in the midst of all the rumors, but yet it is a fact that such a thought has not seriously occupied my mind."

To that extent only would the collector commit himself positively, but he conveyed the impression by his frank, easy and pleasant manner that he would continue in the discharge of his duties just as if no change had occurred until his services were dispensed with by superior authority. As the reporter was about to leave his departure, one of the gentlemen who had been waiting to talk with the collector, with whom he is on terms of confidence, remarked, with an air of authority: "I can tell you, perhaps, more than the collector cares to mention—he has not the slightest intention of resigning, and if he did so I am satisfied that President Arthur would not accept his resignation. To place the collector on the outside—as politicians say—would be only to perpetuate the fad in the republican family in this state, and no one knows better than President Arthur how valuable a man Judge Robertson is in his party in this state. Mark what I say. This will be an Arthur, not a Conkling administration; and the president expressly stated to a friend in Washington on Saturday that the custom-house administration could not be in the hands of a better man than Judge Robertson, and that he saw no reason why he should not act in perfect accord with the national administration."

Notwithstanding this assurance, however, there is a deep-seated feeling extended from the deputy collectors to the messengers in the custom-house that important changes will take place in the department. Certain employees who were obnoxious to President Arthur during his term as collector, and whom he desired to remove, still hold office, and their removal now is looked for at any moment. On this point Mr Robertson declined to speak, but commented himself by saying that the machinery of the department, as far as he has been able to observe, has worked satisfactorily, and under the civil service system, which proved so successful under his predecessor, he did not see how it could conduce to a wise administration of his office to look for causes of removal outside of the new and only reliable tests—capacity, fidelity and promptness in the discharge of every duty.

FACT AND FICTION

Gathered Up in the Governmental Departments.
WASHINGTON, September 30.—Cabinet speculations and gossip still occupy attention chiefly here. General Williamson, formerly land commissioner, is being urged by a few friends for secretary of the interior, but it is not thought that he has any earthly show. The impression is growing that ex-Secretary Boutwell is going into the new cabinet. General Grant, it is said by his friends here, would not now abandon the great business interests he has in charge for any cabinet position. Indeed, he could not do so without injury to those who have invested their money under his direction. There is no longer room for doubt that President Arthur will have practically a new cabinet. He may retain one member of the present cabinet, but even that is doubtful. There is a report current that the president has gone to New York to meet ex-Senator Conkling, and have a talk with him, and the belief is gaining ground that Conkling will be premier of the new cabinet. Don Cameron is mentioned for secretary of the interior, but intimate friends of his say he prefers the easier duties of a senator. Senator Logan is much talked of, as is also Emory Storrs. The war department is assigned to Logan, and Storrs is mentioned for attorney general. It is probable that Boutwell has been tendered a cabinet position, but beyond this all is speculation, except, perhaps, that James will remain at the head of the post-office department for some time at least.

MAGNUS' BACKDOWN.

Senator Mahon has written to friends here that he will find it very inconvenient and will not be able to remain more than a day or two. Ex-Senator Henton and other democratic politicians are of the opinion that he will not be present at the opening of the senate, because it would be a serious source of embarrassment for him to vote either for a democratic organization or for the public service.

THE BARGAIN.

Senator Ingalls, chairman of the judiciary sub-committee on bankrupt law, will remain here till the senate meets, in order to clear off the vast mass of correspondence on that subject. The sub-committee is expected to visit each of the other committees to hear suggestions from business men on the subject, but will be obliged to abandon the intention later after the called session. The senator expresses a thorough confidence in the wisdom and character, who, he says, is a thoroughly good man, exhibiting no hurry in his trying to get a new cabinet formed, and that it will be formed, and that it be representative of the country's hopes and aims of the republican party.

The question of organization of the senate, he said a temporary majority of the democrats have the power of electing a presiding officer, and therefore some among the senators of that party who will insist upon the use of that power, but not all are so resolved. The attendance upon the funeral of the late president will be limited to the heads of the two parties, both of the senate and house.

A free interchange of opinion upon the political situation resulted in an agreement that the new cabinet should be held previous to the meeting of the senate to devise a satisfactory compromise. This, Mr Ingalls said, would be effected by the selection of a republican presidential candidate, who would nominate other officers, probably including the sergeant-at-arms. The committee would also arrange in this way. In reply to a question, Mr Ingalls said that he did not believe it would be possible for the republicans as a compromise to propose for the senate, and he had no reason to doubt that Senator Mahon would vote with the republicans on organization.

ALL IN THE DARK.

Mysterious Midnight Conference of the Conkling Crowd at the Ex-Senator's Residence.
UTICA, N. Y., September 30.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, reached Utica yesterday afternoon. The train on which he came was due some time earlier, but was detained by a smash-up west of Rome. Senator Conkling expected his friend, but not being informed of the railroad accident, concluded that Jones would be here on a later train, and went to his dentist's. While in the chair undergoing a gold-filling operation a messenger announced that the Nevada silver king had arrived. Mr Conkling at once proceeded to his residence.

Senator Jones was met at the depot by Hon. Lewis Lawrence, and was seated in Mr Conkling's home, where he made a short stop after 1 o'clock. So that hour no one has left the mansion of the ex-senator, and interest in the proceedings which are transpiring within is heightened by the statement that Mr Reid, Postmaster-General, is to be present. Upon inquiry at the central depot I am informed that Reid reached Utica at 5 o'clock this morning. It is stated by a friend of Senator Conkling that a crowd of men with whom he was in touch were received at Senator Conkling's residence to-night. The house is surrounded by a cordon of darky wait-

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1881

PRICE 5 CENTS.

OUR LADY LUCRETIA.

THE TYPE OF TRUE AMERICAN WOMANHOOD.

Colonel Rockwell, Major Clapp and Major Swain Tell About Mrs. Garfield's Arrival at Her Home — What She Proposes to Do in the Future — Major Swain's Personal Intentions.

PITTSBURG, September 30.—Colonel Rockwell, Major Swain, and Major Clapp, friends of the late President Garfield, arrived in the city from Cleveland last night, and, missing connection, remained over until this morning, when they continued their journey to Washington. In course of conversation with a reporter of the press Major Swain said: "We accompanied Mrs. Garfield, Grandma Garfield, the children, and Private Secretary Stanley Brown, to the old homestead at Mentor, Tuesday."

We were met at the depot by Randolph and Mrs. Garfield's relatives, and were accompanied quietly to the homestead. When we came in sight of the old familiar spot, Mrs Garfield was quite overcome for a moment, but soon recovered her composure and entered the desolate home. General Garfield's study remains as he left it, and one of the sorrowing widow's first steps was to go to the room where she had spent many happy hours. She is gradually recovering from the effects of the blow.

Reporter—Has she made any plans as yet for the future?

Major Swain—Mrs Garfield said it was too early to indicate where she will reside, but I think she will spend her winter with her relatives in Cleveland, where she will be near her husband's remains, and part of the time in Williamson, Mass., where she will be near her eldest boys Harry and Jimmy, while they are in attendance at Williams college.

Reporter—When will the boys go back to college? Major Swain—They will leave for Williams college Friday next or Saturday morning of this week. Grandma Garfield, in the future, will make her home with Mrs. Garfield. Whither the bereaved wife goes, the sorrowing mother will go. The aged grandmother is very frail and will spend her last days with the family of her dead son.

Reporter—Major, a statement has been published in some of the papers that you intend resigning your position as judge advocate general.

Major Swain—That statement is incorrect. I shall not tender my resignation.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Something About the Unoccupied Presidential Mansion.
Philadelphia Ledger.

The new president does not go to the white house. That is natural and respectful so long as President Garfield's body remains in Washington. But neither did the family of its late occupant return to it. One mourning member of it only went there on an indispensable errand. They never went to see again. The dead was carried to the cotton exposition, performed a rite upon completion, and then Grand Jury, Mrs. MacVeagh and other officials engaged in this prosecution have no confidence whatever in District Attorney Corkhill, and they may never charge the Conklling that they do not believe in any money considerations to favor the star route ring, but they believe that social and personal relations, to say the least, will interest the prosecution. Mrs. MacVeagh has observed their progress from the first, and therefore, it is determined to prepare all the papers of presentation immediately upon their arrival, and to file them with the grand jury. This is why Mrs. MacVeagh has drawn up a bill of indictment against the Conklling.

Major—The grand jury will be seated on the 1st instant.

Major—That statement is incorrect.

J. H. RHODES, Secretary.

CAPTURED.

The Three Robbers of the Iron Mountain Train Caught.

LITTLE ROCK, September 30.—Information received to-night states that all three robbers who captured and robbed the train of the Iron Mountain railroad last Thursday night, were captured yesterday, one near Sulphur Dell, Hampton county, Texas, and two in Indian Nation. The pursuit has been vigorously followed up by Captain Clark Hall, who followed the robbers with a posse to the village of Bent Lomond, in a river country, and where the Indians separated, one going down into Texas and two into Indian Territory. The party divided and kept trace. Captain Hall following the Texas bound robbers. Their efforts were rewarded when he found the Indians in a tent merriment where the robber was taking breakfast. Hall pulled down on him with a double-barrel shotgun. The robber surrendered, saying: "If you give me a minute, I will tell you where to find our money." The remaining two robbers were followed into Indian Territory and captured with no trouble. All three were brought to Hooper's, just as the sun was setting, and there is no doubt that they are the right parties, having been fully identified.

and the taxes paid or forfeited to the government. It is believed the rate of increase in revenue will be sustained during the year.

SHAME AND A SHROUD.

The Deplorable End of a Beautiful and Accomplished Southern Girl.

BOSTON, September 30.—The death in this city of Josie Leeman, a once accomplished and beautiful southern girl, is another sad instance of the disgraceful ending of girls who lead lives of shame or who offer themselves as victims of nefarious abortionists. On Monday forenoon last, during the funeral toll for the martyred head of the nation, her remains were being given a resting place in the pauper's lot at Mount Hope, with no one present to shed a tear over her grave. She was the daughter of Mrs. Nicholas Leeman, of Savannah, Ga.; was a beautiful brunette; was reared in wealth; received a fine education, and on reaching womanhood became a belle in a native city. Her affectionate parents were very much attached to her, trained her to hide her disgrace, she fled to New York and became the mistress of another man, by whom she was disengaged. Then she entered on a path of vice, during the two years of an frequent occupation of an establishment in 261 Harrison avenue, where she was the mistress of a young man of good family in a neighboring city. At a point where he had left her, she took a woman to whom he had been engaged in an affair, for an abortion performed, a gallant battery being used. She soon became very ill, was obliged to pawn her wearing apparel and jewelry, and was compelled to sell her possessions to pay the cost of the case and to him she confessed the operation that had been made. The doctor decided that she would probably die, and by his advice she sought the aid of Dr. J. W. Dupper, of Ingomar, who performed the operation. On the 21st she died, and an autopsy performed by Medical Examiner Dupper showed unmistakably that death was the result of operations, but he did not determine the cause. Investigators, however, have been investigating the case with the above results. They also found that Josie had associates of her own calling, Mrs. Adeline Feagans, the daughter of a thrifty respectable North Carolina farmer. For twelve months an unhappy life, jealousy and mean whisky meant naturally bringing, first, cowardly cruelties, then a wife deserted. A divorced left him ignorant, dissolute, reckless and penniless; fluctuating between the open transgressor of law and the religious convert.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., September 30.—The law-abiding, reconstructed county of Spartanburg records, since the war, but two executions—the hanging of two white men for the killing of two negroes. Again, to-day, the usual mixed humanity gathered in and around jail street, curiously watching an inclosure where Hicks was expiating, on a gallows, the murder of his wife.

Berrywoman Whitina Hicks, 33 years of age, of medium size, dark blue eyes, black hair, cleanly cut features, clearly capped beard, wears a countenance, wanting in character and unlike that of the traditional murderer. Born in the upper portion of this county, of respectable parentage, fatherless at ten, he worked as a poor boy near his home to aid in supporting his mother. A sober lad of seventeen, he sought work in an adjoining county of North Carolina; in whose mountain fastness, moonshiners severely reviled. He became an illicit distiller, and to this, with attendant low associations, he solemnly attributes his ruin and death. When twenty-three years old he married Adeline Feagans, the daughter of a thrifty respectable North Carolina farmer. For twelve months an unhappy life, jealousy and mean whisky meant naturally bringing, first, cowardly cruelties, then a wife deserted. A divorced left him ignorant, dissolute, reckless and penniless; fluctuating between the open transgressor of law and the religious convert.

The troupe will give a matinee at 2 o'clock this afternoon and a farewell performance to-night. The orchestra is excellent.

Mr Harry Smith as "Butts," and Mr B. K. Hodges as "Barnes," amused the audience greatly.

Charles Stanley sustained the ebony part of "Spooks," with some amusing idiosyncrasies.

Mr J. C. Gordon, was also a feature that took well.

Miss Elsie and Miss Tanner as "Clotilde" and "Matilde," were applauded for their songs and performances.

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IT WAS LOADED.

A Warning to Girls who lay Their Gum Around.

New York News.

A woman at Wyocena, who chews gum, writes Peck, laid her "quid" on a green paper box, and, when she came to chew it again, was poisoned, and it was with difficulty her life was saved. This reminds us of an incident that happened to Mary Anderson when she was here last. Many will remember that in the second scene of "Ingomar," when Parthenia was winding herself around the heart of the barbarian, she looked pale, and whenever she would try to say sweet words to him she acted as though she was on a lake excursion.

During some of the love passages we remember a far-away look in her eyes, as though she was searching for the unfathomable, or looking for a friendly ray to lead over, and when she became heavily with a swoon she expected to bear from down country, and doubted whether her boots would remain on her feet or throw up their venture. Those who sit in the left box will witness the same when she comes to the stage, and act like a little girl that had been eating tomatoes. Ingomar seemed to know nothing about Parthenia as the rules of polite society would admit, and the theory that she had been eating onions, which was advanced by a bald-headed man in the dress circle, found many believers.

However, that was not the case, as we found by inquiring of a gentleman who spoke. It is well known by all that Mary Anderson is a good girl, and the woman who goes up on the stage she sticks her chew of gum on an old castle painted on the screen. There was a wicked young man playing a major part in the play, who had been noted for his villainy. Mary, in the third act, had been heard to say he would make her sick. He did. He took her chewing-gum and wrapped it around a joint of ham, and stuck it on the old castle. Mary came off, when the curtain came down, and going up to the castle, she bit like a wasp. Putting the gum in her mouth, she had to spit it out, and then she munched it between her teeth and rolled it as a sweet morsel under her tongue.

It is said by those who happened to be behind the scenes, that when the tobacco began to get in his mouth, he would say, "I am sorry, but I have never seen anything like that before." And when she goes up on the stage she sticks her chew of gum on an old castle painted on the screen. There was a wicked young man playing a major part in the play, who had been noted for his villainy. Mary, in the third act, had been heard to say he would make her sick. He did. He took her chewing-gum and wrapped it around a joint of ham, and stuck it on the old castle. Mary came off, when the curtain came down, and going up to the castle, she bit like a wasp. Putting the gum in her mouth, she had to spit it out, and then she munched it between her teeth and rolled it as a sweet morsel under her tongue.

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AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA,

AS REPORTED BY THE CONSTITUTION'S CORRESPONDENTS.

The News of Young Lawton's Suicide—Social Matters in Griffin—A Fine Sale of Cotton—On the Rome Railroad—The Recent Killing of Young Nottingham in Douglas County.

By Mail and Wire to The Constitution.

PERCY, September 26.—Editors' Constitution: In your issue of 23d inst. is a communication from John M. James, purporting to give the true account of the late tragedy in Douglas county, which does injustice to the memory of W. F. Nottingham, one of the actors who lost his life therein. This injustice I hope was unintentional on the part of Mr. James, but as strong efforts are being made in Douglas county to blacken the memory of the late W. F. Nottingham, in order to shield his slayer from the punishment of his crime, this communication is rendered necessary. W. F. Nottingham lived under no aliases, and was known to all who knew him at all, in Douglas, Paulding, Bibb, Houston, Fulton, and other counties by his true name, as the son of the late Dr. C. B. Nottingham, a Macon, Ga., a gentleman of honor and a respected physician of eminence. His trunk marked Taylor, was a present from a cousin of that name, after the latter had used it, and one collar out of a number in his trunk marked Johnson, was no doubt due to the carelessness of some former laundress. His brother, Hon. W. D. Nottingham, is the county judge of this county, a gentleman widely known, and whom to know is to love and respect. He disinterred his brother's remains at Pleasant Hill church, buried them in Macon, where they were viewed by sorrowing relatives and large concourses of friends, the best citizens, and consigned to the last resting place in Rose Hill cemetery. At the proper time it will be shown that in the rencontre W. F. Nottingham had no weapon, except a small pocket knife, which was found in his pocket after his death, and other facts will then be shown which will forever fix upon his slayer the crime and guilt of murder. Even the account of Mr. James so fixes it. I knew Willie Nottingham, and am in common with hundreds of others along out the state who do. I can say that he was a man of honor and true courage and with heart as tender as a woman's. He died in a difficulty not of his own seeking, and with the merits of which he had nothing to do except to protect the weak and defenseless from a threatened violent assault in his presence. He went to Douglas county to seek an honorable living and was cut off in the very flower of his young manhood and with the future of a new and better life just dawning upon him. Well may his slayer, in the language of Mr. James, "regret that he killed him."

GARVIA, September 30.—The News of young Lawton's suicide was received with general regret here. It has been the general topic since the news arrived, and great sympathy is felt for the afflicted mother and family.

Miss Jessie Westbrook, of Albany, and Miss Laura Daughtry, of Towlaga, are visiting Miss Dora Jossey, Miss Maria Washington Hammond, of Atlanta, is a guest at the Collier house with her mother.

Mrs. Harry B. Logan is very ill with fever.

Mr. Gladstone now appears in black-rimmed eye-glasses with a black cord, and Beaconsfield is now scarcely missed.

It is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nice surrounding if in bad health.

There are miserable people about to lay with one foot in the grave, when a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever tried. See advertisement.

Sept 27—dly tues thru sat swim sun next read mat

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

It is not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of disease, including pain, by taking a few drops of our Patent Remedy. It was Ignatius Yakimovitch Gremitsky.—Detroit Post.

—We have a speedy and positive cure for Cataract, Diphtheria, Cancer mouth and Headache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. 391 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

—The capital sum is said to believe in the Uttram Idea that one whole American continent will be come one federative reptile under the guidance of the United States; that then it must establish a confederation of the world, as Tennessee has with the other continents of the earth, and that the supremacy of the English language must become acknowledged by every nation.

Mr. Samuel McKenzie, Cumberland, Md., writes: "I am 68 years of age. About four years ago I began to go into decline. I suffered from dyspepsia, skin blaster, weak eyes and nervous debility. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried Brown's Iron Bitters. This remedy has made me again robust and strong, and I feel all the fire and activity of youth once more in my veins."

—President Arthur has been a book-worm all his life, and, unlike most men who toll over books and consume the midnight gas, he has mingled largely in the strife and tumult of life. Few men are born to live in blood and gore, and belles lettres. It is a great mistake to suppose because he has been an active worker of politics that he is not a student and a man of culture.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Four Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of the best physicians for diseases in the United States, and has been used for four years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pains, dyspepsia and diarrhea, griping in the bowels and colic. By giving it to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

—The right of placing chairs in the squares, boulevards and promenades of Paris is let by the municipality for a total sum of 70,000 francs. The 300 thousand francs are to be paid for the right of selling merchandise on the sidewalks to the general inconvenience of the public, produces a revenue of over half a million. In all the city of Paris obtains all kinds of advantages, the public streets and highways an annual revenue of nearly 700,000 francs.

Steepness.

Remove the cause by regulating the bowels, by establishing good digestion, and by quieting the nerves with Simmons Liver Regulator.

Try it, and you will soon know the blessing of good health and sound sleep.

The genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

Sept 26—dly sun sat mat

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE.

PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS.

TRADE MARK.

Prepared from tropical fruits.

and plants.

Only a few drops to be taken.

For the cure of constipation.

For the cure of piles.

For the cure of biliousness.

For the cure of rheumatism.

For the cure of scrofula.

For the cure of consumption.

For the cure of dropsy.

For the cure of hysteria.

For the cure of neuralgia.

For the cure of sciatica.

For the cure of rheumatism.

For the cure of gout.

For the cure of rheumatism.

THE CONSTITUTION,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$2.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION, is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, published every Tuesday, mailed postage free for \$1.50 a year—ten copies \$12.50—twenty copies \$20. Sample copies sent free upon application. Agents wanted at every post-office where territory is not occupied.

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THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 1, 1881.

GUTEAU believes in 306.

TEXAS presents her usual variety of news this morning.

MAGONE now proposes to ride the fence. Probably he is waiting for an advance in price.

The cases against the star route swindlers were filed in the courts of the district on yesterday.

SENATOR INGALLS has a childlike belief in the hot-box bargain. The senator may be enlightened hereafter.

The juggling between Factotum Jones and the stalwart chief at Utica certainly looks suspicious. Arthur is now in the hour of his trial.

The hanging of an uxorcide in Spartanburg, yesterday, was a triumph of common sense over sentimental mush. The plea of insanity was rejected by a sensible jury.

Mrs. GARFIELD and her mother-in-law propose to divide their time between Cleveland and Williamstown, Massachusetts. Wherever these afflicted ladies stay they will always receive the homage of American manhood.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR's intentions in regard to the star route swindlers read very well now, but as soon as his stalwart cabinet is in working order, the aforesaid swindlers will be quietly dropped. General Brady is not alarmed at the prospect.

It is quite evident, from indications, that Arthur will finally place himself fully at the disposal of the stalwarts. The mysterious journeys, the stolen interviews and the general feeling of uneasiness plainly point to the fact that the stalwarts are in power now.

GREAT interest attaches to the disposition of the New York custom house. To remove Collector Robertson would be a direct declaration of war on the partisans of the late president. To leave him in possession of his office would be an omen that we are to have peace.

A SAD story is related from Boston. A Savannah girl, who might have adorned home and been a joy to her friends—falling, fell to rise no more. In the hands of the betrayer and the toils of the abortionist, her bright young life went out in darkness and despair.

AN UNFORTUNATE FAILURE.

Several important bills that were before the legislature at its late session failed to become laws, and perhaps none other was so manifestly demanded by the interests of the state as the bill looking to the repeal of the constitutional provision on the subject of local and special laws. This was the ever-present brake that retarded the wheels of legislation throughout the session. Its friction clogged the machine and impeded the lumbering train, no matter what amount of steam might be put on. To the senate is due the failure of this bill, as it passed the house by a vote approaching unanimity. Whether its failure in the senate was due to the fact that body had not felt so sensibly and oppressively as the house had the restraint of this constitutional provision, or whether it was attributable to another constitutional provision (with which we find no fault), which required a vote of two-thirds to propose the amendment when there were hardly more than that number of senators present when the vote was taken, we are not certain. We only know the fact that the house upon which the constitutional restraint excited the greatest strain and which was most hampered by it, voted almost unanimously to repeat it, while the senate was unwilling or indifferent about making the change.

Nothing has been more clearly demonstrated than the fact that biennial sessions of forty days and the constitutional provision in regard to local and special legislation are utterly incompatible. At the late session of the general assembly there were over twelve hundred bills before the house of representatives. More than one-fourth of them, which failed in that body, never reached the senate, but the budget of local bills sent from the house to the senate was nevertheless much greater than any previous legislature of Georgia has ever had to consider. It will not do to say that the members of the house ought not to have introduced or considered so many local bills. Those who make this assertion only display their own ignorance of public affairs. The bills were initiated and advertised in the several counties, and sent on to their respective representatives to be laid before the legislature. The man has a queer idea of the duty which a legislator owes to his constituents, who imagines that any of them could refuse to introduce and urge action on a bill thus sent up. Neither could the house decline to give it respectful consideration. A representative of Fulton county might think that the county of Chatham was calling for too much legislation, but on the other hand the representatives of Chatham might entertain the same notion as to Fulton county; so both legislative comity and the regard which each member had for his own county interests required that all local bills should receive fair consideration. It was impossible then to avoid this flood of legislation at the late session, and it will be impossible to avoid it in the future. Either time must be allowed the general assembly to give it due

attention or the new methods of the constitution, which double the time formerly required to dispose of a local bill, over which there is no control, must be repealed or modified. This repeal or modification is what the house sought to effect by the proposed amendment of the constitution, and because of the failure of the bill in the senate at least one more session of a legislature, overwhelmed with local bills, and their tedious processes, must be held in Georgia.

AN EDITOR'S EARS.

Editor Halstead, of Cincinnati, who has a quick and sensitive ear, hears, on what he calls "high authority, untinged by feelings of any sort," that the attack of dyspepsia which General Grant had in full view of the public shortly after the election of President Garfield, was brought about by accumulated knowledge of the fact that the president had no intention of making him secretary of state. Editor Halstead's sensitive ears also inform him that General Grant would unquestionably have accepted the office. This, however, goes without saying. There is no office with a comfortable salary attached that General Grant will not accept, and his willingness to accept has become so prominent a feature of his career that an esteemed republican journal, opposing his nomination by the Chicago convention, alluded to him with unbecoming rage as "the national mendicant." One without ears—we mean one without ears as finely organized and as delicately adjusted as those of Editor Halstead—would have no difficulty in accepting what a country paper in Ohio, with a fine air of foreign culture, calls the portfolio of the state department. Not getting this, he would have accepted any other cabinet position, and, finding that he was to be offered nothing, he fell a victim to the dyspepsia hereinbefore alluded to, but was prevented from falling into a state of positive decline by a curious suspicion that, even in private life, his presence was necessary to the well-being and safety of the government.

But this is not all the information that comes to us filtered through Editor Halstead's trained ears. He hears that in the judgment of those very near President Arthur, Mr. Blaine will be nominated minister to England, and General Grant placed at the head of the state department. Editor Halstead fails to say what disposition is to be made of Mr. Windom, but he says that Mr. Conkling will be made secretary of the treasury. To this Editor Halstead adds that "it is known that Jay Gould, who has a good deal to say about a great many things, and has recently given General Grant \$25,000 cash and employed him in his Mexican railway scheme, has a strong feeling against Secretary Windom, and will use his utmost influence to put him out."

It will be observed that Editor Halstead hears and knows what the people have all along feared—that the affairs of government, in the event of President Garfield's death, would fall into the hands of a set of irresponsible, reckless men, controlled and commanded by a set of financial sharpers and gamblers. Beyond the fact that General Grant has tramped around through various countries and formed a sort of bottle acquaintance with one of the Jims of Japan, he knows no more about our foreign affairs than Sitting Bull. This lack of diplomatic knowledge might not result to the disadvantage of the country, but a man who is in the pay of Jay Gould ought to be kept out of office forever.

CITIZEN SWINTON, of the New York Sun, doesn't hesitate to hurl a javelin right under the coat-tails of the convention of Massachusetts republicans.

pears have taken a new lease of life and the members of his medical profession throughout the country will no doubt recognize and respond to the improvements that have been made.

THE fast mail is now inclined to play fast and loose.

THE Louisville and Nashville will probably conclude that Colonel Cole had more than one basketful of chips.

THE water-power of the Augusta canal is stronger than the grumbler dreamt of. It is pushing the city right along to prosperity. THE CONSTITUTION has never lost faith in the efficacy of canal water.

OLD man Christianity has passed through three wars, but that which raged on his own domestic hearth was altogether the fiercest. He admits that will never go to war again.

THE arrest of Marvin has rather clipped the wings of the Mormon movement in polite circles.

HAY fever would not be fashionable if it didn't afford its victims an opportunity to fly to the hills they know of.

MACVEIGH to Arthur:—Respect Sir: Some one has put a tact in my chair. Please allow me to remain quiet.

THE esteemed New York Herald continues to apply probe and lancet to the surviving surgeons.

JONES, of Nevada, threatens to become a person of some importance. In fact the threat is made in Washington that Jones is to be made secretary of the interior. The interior is the place where the Indians are swindled and then massacred if they protest. Upon the whole, we congratulate Jones.

A MALICIOUS western exchange says the passengers on the robbed trains are always eastern men. This is bad enough, but it is better than denying that the robbers themselves are western men and schoolboys.

SOME of the more thoughtful republican papers are arousing interest to the contemplation of the fact that the democratic party comprise at least half of the voters of the country.

We hear none of the organs complaining of the fact that at the last the south was solid for Garfield. That is probably due to a pressure of previous engagements.

AS EXHAUSTIVE review of the president's case dictated by Dr Frank Hamilton, will appear in the Medical Gazette. He says the lungs contained not even the most minute abscesses, and there was no catarrax or want of liver.

THE Chicago Tribune very neatly reminds the Inter-coastal that Guteau is a stalwart.

THE Galveston News says "The Springfield Republican is a wise, judicious, and conservative republican paper." This is a high compliment, but it is descriptive of traits merely. It is difficult to refer to special results, but we are of the opinion that the Republican has done more to purify the political air in the east, and to shame the partisanship of the period that has just passed than any other influence that could be named. We sometimes feel flippantly with the Republican, but this is one of the prerogatives of those who enjoy the well-known freedom of the press.

THE esteemed Courier-Journal will perceive that Colonel Cole is apparently syndicating his way over the entire face of nature. We believe that if Editor Watterson would act hospitably, Colonel Cole would eventually run a trail right into Louisville.

MR. GEORGE L. SENYEN is the busiest man in America. He is investing in Atlanta railroads and Augusta cotton mills and endowing Georgia colleges, and his charities extend to the Michigan sufferers.

AN exchange says Mr. Tilden has a very strong constitution. Like us (shall we say esteemed) Atlanta contemporary, it has probably been enlarged to a quarto.

After awhile the Atlanta climate will begin to prepare itself for the reception of the Savannah oyster.

CITIZEN SWINTON, of the New York Sun, doesn't hesitate to hurl a javelin right under the coat-tails of the convention of Massachusetts republicans.

PERSONAL.

SENATOR LAMAR's re-election is assured.

MRS. HARRIET B. STOWE has written a new story.

MR. CABLE, the novelist, is a worker and not a dreamer.

JAMES R. RANDALL refuses to be driven into writing poetry.

MARK TWAIN has a humorous touch of human baggage every summer.

LONGFELLOW's hair is not as white as the crayon artist pretend.

GENERAL HANCOCK's demeanor at Cleveland is praised by every one.

MR. WALTER H. PAGE will represent the New York World at the cotton exposition.

BILLY the Kid is now Billy the Kidnapped, for he has been stolen by grave robbers.

EDWARD CLARENCE STEPHAN, the poet and painter, is a brisk, handsome little man, with a face full of fire and spirit.

MR. CHARLES A. WHITE, as a writer of songs for the masses, is considered to be the legitimate successor of Steven J. Foster.

ANTONY MURPHY says that no man knows what genuine poetry is until he has seen a new story.

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SENATE TOPICS.

SCUSSION AS TO THE REORGANIZATION OF THAT BODY.

The Report of Congress, by Giving to the Republicans the President and to the Democrats the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, Very Generally Discredited.

Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Very little attention is paid here to the report that several republican and democratic senators on the funeral train reached an agreement in regard to the organization of the senate by which the republicans were to be allowed to elect the presiding officer without opposition, and to retain the committees, while the democrats would content themselves with the offices of secretary and sergeant-at-arms.

The reported arrangement seems to have been based on the idea that it will be useless for the democrats to elect a president pro tem., since as soon as the three republicans in waiting are sworn in, the republicans will have a majority, and can then proceed to elect the presiding officer, and all other officers as well. But the republicans will not be so situated as to be able to accomplish this. After the two New York senators and a successor to General Burnside are sworn in, the senate will then stand thirty-seven republicans, thirty-seven democrats, Davis of Illinois, and Malone. There is no confidence among the republicans that Davis will now vote with them to organize the senate. The circumstances are different from those under which he did cast a republican vote last spring. Unless he does unexpectedly support the republicans, the senate, for all purposes of organization following the election of a president pro tem., will be a tie. The democrats could not change any of the committees, and the secretary and other minor officers could not be selected, except as a matter of compromise. There are a number of interesting questions connected with the election of a presiding officer, his tenure, and his powers, which were brought out in a senate debate on the subject subsequent to the death of Vice-President Wilson. The opinion prevails with some persons that when the senate chooses a president pro tem., the tenure of the officer thus continues during the presidential term of four years, or for so much of it as is unexpired at the time the president pro tem. succeeds. This is at variance with the practice of the senate, and is not only inconsistent with the nature of the office, but with the purpose of the framers of the constitution in creating it. As Mr. Edmunds explained, the senate was constituted upon the model of the English house of lords, the presiding officer of which is lord chancellor, and who, like the president of the senate, is not a member of the body. When the lord chancellor is absent the house chooses a speaker pro tem.; and this selection is made every morning during the absence of the regular presiding officer, the same gentleman usually being chosen. Every term, the president pro tem. means president for the time being, and not president for a future time, and in adopting this practice the senate has only followed that of its prototype. As a matter of convenience, the senate has not chosen a presiding officer each succeeding day during the absence of the vice-president. It never surrendered, however, its right to do so, but on the contrary quite recently declared by a formal vote that the president pro tem. only holds his office at the pleasure of the senate. On October 1st the democrats, having a numerical majority, can choose a presiding officer, but if, after the election, vacancies occur regularly filled by the qualification of the new senators, the republicans should have a majority, it would be competent for them to select one of their own number to preside for the time being, or at the pleasure of the senate. The succession of Mr. Arthur to the presidency, thus leaving the office of president of the senate vacant, places that body in the usual condition of having no regular or temporary presiding officer, but does not interfere with the prescribed methods and practices in electing such an officer when called together, nor does such a vacancy destroy the organization of the body. The senate will meet on October 10, and finding itself without its regular president, will immediately choose a president pro tem., which those gentlemen who have been selected to fill the vacancies in the body will be regularly qualified until a temporary president is chosen, for the reason that the law positively says that the presiding officer of the senate shall administer the oath of office to the new senators. Because the three gentlemen from New York and Rhode Island who have been elected fill the seats they cannot be admitted in time to participate in the choice of a presiding officer, it does not follow, as has been assumed by some persons, that the states they represent will be deprived of any right. Those gentlemen have no right to perform any of the functions belonging to a senator until they are regularly qualified, and in this case their qualification to enter upon the discharge of their duties, it is absolutely prohibited until the senate shall first create the officer who alone can open the doors of the senate to them. The day following their admission, if any one of them may propose to vote for a temporary presiding officer, the theory that that Messrs. Miller and Lapham would, under the circumstances, be deprived of their rights, because not permitted to vote for president pro tem. of the senate, is based on the mistaken notion that that officer is chosen for the remainder of the term of the regular president, who vacated his seat. Until 1876 the tenure of office of the president pro tem. of the senate, so far as it related to the duration of the appointment, rested entirely on the theory.

The theory that the office became vacant at the meeting of the senate after its first recess prevailed until the close of the second session of the tenth congress, in 1800, when it ceased to be followed. While this theory prevailed until that time, it was not accepted with unanimity. Since 1800 the president pro tem. chosen in the absence of the vice-president has continued in office without re-election until the vice-president appeared in the senate and again took his seat, until the expiration of his term of office made it necessary to elect another person. At the first session of the forty-fourth congress the question as to the tenure of the president pro tem. was decided by the formal action of the senate, so that whatever doubts may have existed previous to that time in regard to this question were removed by the senate action. The subject was brought before the senate on December 17, 1875, by Mr. Edmunds, who introduced the following:

Resolved, That on the 7th day of June next all the bills in the afternoon shall proceed to the election of a president pro tem.

Mr. Ferry had been elected president pro tem. at the previous session. Mr. Edmunds, in explaining his purposes in offering the resolution, said: "I offer this resolution in order that during the recess senators may look up precedents, and consider the important question whether the president of the newspapers and otherwise in respect to the newspapers and otherwise in respect to the senate in event of what in the course of life is a contingency. Although I have no doubt that the present presiding officer of the senate is president pro tem. under the constitution, my own present opinion is that it is advisable, if there is any possible doubt about it, or a difference in the precedents, that the senate should put the question absolutely at rest."

The resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections, of which Senator Morton was chairman. On January 6, 1876, the committee made a report, in which the tenure of the office of president pro tem. was fully discussed, and in which also was exhibited, in careful detail, the practice of the senate in the election of that officer from its first session in 1789. The report concludes with the following proposition:

"That the tenure of a president pro tem. does not expire at the meeting of congress after the first recess, the vice-president not having appeared to take the chair.

"That the death of the vice-president does not have the effect to vacate the office of president pro tem.

"That the office of president pro tem. is held at the pleasure of the senate."

On January 10, Mr. Morton put these propositions in the form of resolutions, and submitted them for the action of the senate. The first resolution was easily agreed to, and two days thereafter the third resolution, after an able debate, was adopted by a vote of 34 to 15. This action of the senate simply confirmed the previous practice of the body, and established by a formal declaration that the tenure of the president pro tem. continues from day to day at the pleasure of the majority. The democrats, therefore, as the senate now stands, have full power to elect a president pro tem. Whenever, by an election or by any cause, they have a majority, they can dispense with the democratic presiding office with one of their own selection. But the change can not be made while the senate remains evenly divided, with no vice-president presiding to give a casting vote.

Note to Shippers to the International Cotton Exposition.

All parties who have shipped goods by the New York ocean steamship company via Savannah consigned to H J Kimball, director general, are requested to call at once on the undersigned, settle for same, pay bill of lading and removal of goods, and place them on exhibition. Our depot is very small to store them. ROBERT SCHMIDT, Agent C R A, Atlanta, October 1, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. WARNER'S CORALINE CORSETS.

Boned with a New Material,



called Coraline, which is vastly superior to horn whalebone.

A REWARD OF \$10 will be paid for every Corset in which the Coraline boning with six month's ordinary wear. It is elastic, pliable, and very comfortable, and is not affected by cold, heat or damp.

Price by mail for Health Nursing Corsets, \$1.50; for Coraline or Flexible Hip Corsets, \$1.25.

For sale by leading

merchants. Beware of worthless corsets boned with horn, whalebone, octo-d-wst.

WARNER BROS., 372 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO CINCINNATI.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE ATLANTA, Georgia, at noon, on Saturday, October 1st. This will be the last excursion to Cincinnati. Return tickets will be good if presented on or before the 9th. The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition is now in full blast.

ROUND TRIP RATE ONLY \$10.

Sleeping cars open for reception of excursionists in the Union Depot at 9 p.m. October 5th.

For further particulars address B W WREN, G P A., oct1-32.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Work for Railroad Hands!

I WILL PAY \$1.25 PER DAY FOR ABLE-BODIED

laborers who will work 22 days in the month, on

Macon and Atlanta Railroad, from seven to ten miles from Atlanta.

oct1-32 WM D GRANT.

NOTICE TO DIRT CONTRACTORS.

WE WILL RECEIVE BIDS FOR GRADING LOT bounded by Washington, Clarke, Pulten and Fulton streets, at our office. HAAS & CO., oct1-32 52 Alabama street.

THE FIRM OF CLEATON & JOHNSON IS DIS-

solved by mutual consent.

J D CLEATON, C S JOHNSON.

We have this day bought the entire interest of Mr. J D Cleaton, of the firm of Cleaton & Johnson. Those indebted to the late firm will pay the same to us, and those having claims against the same will present them to us for payment, we assuming all the liabilities, and will make all collections.

JOHNSON & SMITH.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following Time Card goes into effect October 2, 1881:

NORTH BOUND.

NO. 3 WESTERN EXPRESS—Daily.

Leave Atlanta..... 5:10 am

Arrive Marietta..... 5:57 am

“ Cartersville..... 7:18 am

“ Dalton..... 8:45 am

“ Chattanooga..... 9:27 am

NO. 11—DAY EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.

Leave Atlanta..... 8:05 am

Arrive Marietta..... 8:57 am

“ Cartersville..... 9:57 am

“ Dalton..... 10:20 am

“ Chattanooga..... 1:56 pm

NO. 1—FAST EXPRESS—Daily.

Leave Atlanta..... 2:50 pm

Arrive Marietta..... 3:35 pm

“ Cartersville..... 4:35 pm

“ Dalton..... 6:25 pm

“ Chattanooga..... 8:05 pm

NO. 17—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.

Leave Atlanta..... 12:15 am

Arrive Dalton..... 3:41 am

“ Chattanooga..... 5:10 am

ROME EXPRESS—NORTH—Daily except Sundays.

Leave Atlanta..... 5:00 pm

Arrive Dalton..... 5:24 pm

“ Gilmore..... 5:29 pm

“ Vining..... 5:31 pm

“ McEvoy’s..... 5:55 pm

“ Marietta..... 6:16 pm

“ Big Shanty..... 6:32 pm

“ Acworth..... 6:48 pm

“ Allatoona..... 7:06 pm

“ Cartersville..... 7:19 pm

“ Kingston..... 7:29 pm

Arrive Kingston..... 7:50 pm

No 1 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Louisville, Atlanta to Cincinnati, New Orleans to Washington. No 17 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Rockwood, which is open to receive passengers at Union Depot at 9 pm.

SOUTH BOUND.

NO. 4—FAST EXPRESS.

Leave Chattanooga..... 7:05 pm

“ Atlanta..... 8:30 pm

“ Kingston..... 10:20 pm

“ Cartersville..... 10:47 am

“ Marietta..... 11:52 pm

Arrive Atlanta..... 12:40 pm

NO. 12—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.

Leave Chattanooga..... 10:30 pm

“ Dalton..... 1:15 pm

“ Kingston..... 1:23 pm

“ Cartersville..... 1:49 pm

“ Marietta..... 2:00 pm

Arrive Atlanta..... 3:52 pm

NO. 12—LIMITED EXPRESS.

Leave Chattanooga..... 7:00 am

“ Dalton..... 7:18 am

“ Cartersville..... 7:38 am

“ Marietta..... 7:54 am

Arrive Atlanta..... 8:20 pm

NO. 12—LIMITED EXPRESS.

Leave Chattanooga..... 10:30 pm

“ Dalton..... 1:15 pm

“ Cartersville..... 1:49 pm

“ Marietta..... 2:00 pm

Arrive Atlanta..... 3:52 pm

ROME EXPRESS.

Leave Kingston..... 7:00 am

“ Rogers..... 7:23 am

“ Cartersville..... 7:38 am

“ Marietta..... 7:54 am

Arrive Atlanta..... 8:20 pm

Big Shanty..... 8:37 pm

“ Marietta..... 8:58 pm

Rome..... 9:13 am

Smyrna..... 9:23 am

Vinings..... 9:27 am

Gilmores..... 9:40 am

Belton..... 10:05 am

Arrive Atlanta..... 10:05 pm

NO. 4 carries Pullman Cars Cincinnati to Atlanta, Washington to New Orleans.

RAYMOND'S LETTER.

SOME THEATRICAL Gossip FRESH FROM GOTHAM.

A Passing Comment by One Very Near the Scenes of the Presidential Tragedy—What Patience Is, and Who Jack Haverly Is and What He Does—Sammy Tilden on the Track

From Our Own Correspondent.
NEW YORK, September 29.—I am going to write about theaters and amusements. To me that will be a relief after the long journalistic siege I have had. I don't suppose any reader of THE CONSTRUCTION, nor its editor either, cares a penny about my journalistic experiences so long as this column to which I sign my name is readable. Nevertheless, I have written over 130 columns of the New York Herald, on one subject, and that the saddest subject ever told in immediate history. And just now, if I let this pen slide off into a few closing comments, the conclusion of nearly eighty days close observation and study of this case I may be forgiven, for I wish to say that in my opinion the grave on the slope of Lake Erie over which no grass has yet grown, and under whose base clay reposes the wasted shell of a magnificent soul, was dug for a man who died by reason of bad surgery and by reason of the unscientific results of a murderer called Science. I don't know what editorial stand you may have taken upon this question.

I don't care, but if I didn't feel that I could maintain my assertion I would tear up the stacks of memoranda, destroy the chart of pulse, temperature, respiration and general condition that I have kept since the second day of July, and blot out from my records that will be of no use at all, the morning of the 29th of September, when I stood with Dr. Bliss in the death chamber, while the undertaker was putting together the mutilated body of James Garfield. I said I don't care what editorial stand you had taken. I do.

Any way I am back in New York. I feel as though I owned it. I meet old friends, or rather acquaintances, and I grasp them by the hand with glee and a warmth which finds no especial response. I never was glad to see them before and they know it. If I had time to remember them, they don't know I have been away and possibly they don't care. Since I get back to the city I have seen all the shows. Truth compels me to say there are very few of merit. Perhaps "Patience," Gilbert & Sullivan's last creation, which, despite the hot weather and the national grief, is drawing crowds at the Standard theater, is the best. In "Patience" is told the story of the esthetic craze as it exists in England today, and toward which New York is making rapid approach. Of course, it is a travesty. It is funny, absurd, and satirical, and musical. I can't write you the "whistle" of it that usually induces my lips to pucker, but I can repeat this verse from one of its tuneful songs:

Oh, to be wifed away
From the dark academic
Or sorrow,
Where the dust of an earthly to-day
Is the earth of a dusty to-morrow.

Never more, you will find all its gathering nonsensical, both of music and words, this winter. D'Oyle Carte is going to bring it to Atlanta this winter, and it is just the real good thing that a real good place like Atlanta will like. I shouldn't wonder if the south fell dead in love with it. New York has. Funny man, that D'Oyle Carte. He is Gilbert & Sullivan's manager. A cross in his blood of Irish, French, English and Hebrew, I fancy. He has the shrewdness but not the meanness of the latter; the persistency if not the stubbornness of the third, the adroitness if not the volatile quality of the second, and the humor if not the stupidities of the first. And then he has the management in his managerial mind, his assistance, and her sweet name is Helen Lenox. She caught on to life as a half French and half English woman, and though she has only had a hold of it 22 years during which time he has never grown handsome, she has acquired a business knowledge that is simply amazing. Why, she does business with the hard-listed managers of New York in a manner to obtain and retain their sincerest respect for the quality of which she is most distinguished, and uniting them from the standard one naturally enough drops into the Park, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, to see the famous Hanlon-Lees. Some years ago when Detive's opera-house was new, and that was a good time ago I reckon, a troupe of specialty performers with some high sounding name visited it under the management John Templeton, who then, with his pretty wife and sister-in-law, the Vaneys, was entertaining the south, even as they do now, only in those days Fay Templeton was a trifling piece of babyhood. In that company performed the Hanlons, wonderful acrobats and tight-rope performers, at the time they have increased their fraternity, without regard to paternity I suspect, and today they are the reigning theatrical sensation of New York. The vehicle by which they are introduced is entitled "Le Voyage en Suisse"—the journey in Switzerland. It is something like the Pullman car sketch which you have often seen I wis, but so much better that comparison ends when one has said the original idea, each is not dissimilar. The Hanlons fall through the ceiling, are upset from diligence on the stage, and every danger except the actual punishment, and make people laugh so that spattering sounds of falling buttons can be heard in a block. Fact, fact, I assure you! They are a great attraction.

It would not be a possible thing to write much about the theaters in New York or elsewhere without stumbling against the name of Haverly. It is safe to say that he is better known to the people of the United States as a great amusement manager than P. T. Barnum, for remember he is appealing to a couple of generations that come up in the world. He is being forgotten by the generations who are dying away. He has on hand five great theaters and five additional traveling companies. He manages them all himself. Indeed, he's "pledged to do it," because if he don't some of them will go into the ground. The amount of money that man pays to the newspapers every year is enormous. But in his career he has never failed in any obligation, has kept out of lawsuits, has made a great fortune for himself, and with his multifarious enterprises is not content, but goes on, and on, contending with others for the laurels that he has never seen Jack Haverly, you have seen his picture, and I boldly address myself to the American people at large, and without fear of having the statement questioned. And whether you saw the picture as representing him in a swallow-tail coat or a yellow coat with green facings, or a blue coat with bright pink facings and gray pantaloons, or a close fitting Prince Albert coat with yellow pantaloons, or in white pantaloons with a cobalt blue cutaway coat, or whether it was an honest picture in which it was all the same, that black and white hair on with misgivings, the same strong face with deep set eyes, long head and drooping moustache that hides a firm clear cut mouth, wear these, and by them you could read his character. Nervous, sanguine temperament, indomitable will, irresistible energy, quick perceptions and ready wit are his strongest qualities. In New York he has the Fifth Avenue theater, which under Charles Andrews' executive attention has become one of the most successful theaters in New York. I would like to tell you about Andrews, but if I say he is just such a man as you would expect to find in the company of J. H. Haverly, I describe him briefly and appreciably. Young in years but mature of mind, he is altogether marvelously clever. Haverly has also the

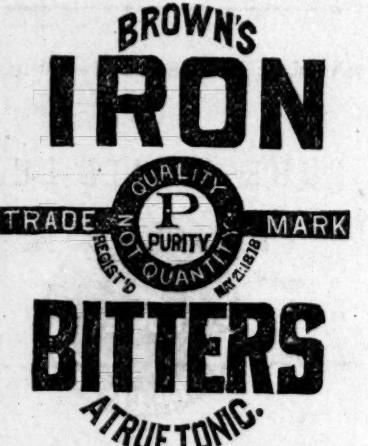
14th street theater where Harry Mann another of the same sort, presides, and then there is his Nible's garden, whose executive head I don't know, but of whose business calibre I have not the least question. These are Haverly's New York interests. Over in Brooklyn he has the Brooklyn theater built upon the site of the old house, in whose flames was carried from a scene of enjoyment to one of eternal judgment, the soul nearly four hundred years old. He was a constant companion, and was a boy, his playmate and friend. He is a good-natured man and popular in Russian society.

A Leading Professor Speaking of Sensible People. Dr. S., the prominent Eastern medical lecturer, says: "Every day sensible people come to me complaining of their health being broken down. The answers to my inquiries always are, what? Furnature, nature's laws have been totally disregarded; consequently the blood, the stream of life, becomes contaminated, and the organs of the body, weakened by headache, nervous debility, and other impaired organic portions, often verging on paralysis. In order to keep the digestive organs in proper health and strength, I and my friends in the profession have recommended Brown's Iron Bitters; they act so mildly and soothingly, never leaving any unpleasant after-effects, strengthening the organs of digestion, and permanently removing every symptom of ill health, languor and debility. No remedy in the east gives such good satisfaction as Brown's Iron Bitters, and all druggists can supply it for you. Don't be afraid to take it as a substitute. This remedy contains no alcohol, and is the only preparation of iron that does not blacken the teeth." —Sun.

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The oft-repeated stories of the American wife shipped to Europe, return to this country, is denied by Bonapart's Circular to the public. The amount exported last year amounted to less than 75,000 gallons, and went mainly to Mexico and South America. Very little has ever been sent to France, and none of that has returned.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

BITTERS
A TRUE TONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only true preparation that will not blanch the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.
See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

mar24-d&w1w nx to or fol rd mat

SELTZER APERIENT.

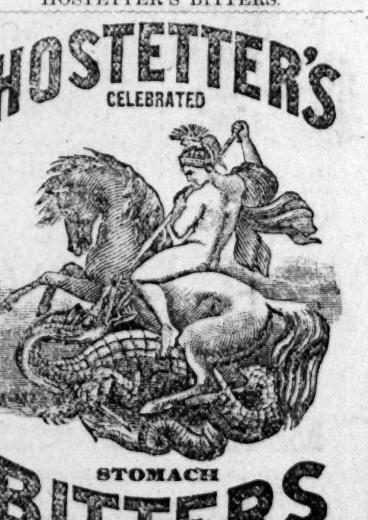


SUMMER HEAT begets undue languor, loss of appetite, listlessness, feverishness, headache, and other symptoms, which may speedily develop into chronic diseases. Check them at the outset with supremely efficacious saline

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

SOLED BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
oct1-dw1w wed nx rd mat abv med col

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.



DIMINISHED VIGOR

is reimbursed in great measure, to those troubled with weak kidneys, by a judicious use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which stimulates and stimulates without exciting the urinary organs. In conjunction with its influence upon them, it corrects acidity, improves appetite, and is in every way conducive to health and nerve repose. Another marked effect is to restore over fever and ague, and its power of preventing it.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.
oct1-dm sat thu nx rd mat kwy1

—Professor Bell's induction balance lied so like that the gas companies propose to have him invent a new metal for them.

—The confederate loan is again looking up in the London market.

Another Candidate.

By a large majority of the people of the United States have declared their faith in kidney-wort as a remedy for all the diseases of the kidneys and liver, some, however, have disbelieved the claim, and are giving it to the world. For such a new candidate appears in the shape of Kidney-wort in liquid form. It is very concentrated, as easily taken and is equally efficient as the dry. Try it—Louisville Post.

—Mark Anderson has bought a Newport cottage. Long Branch is not quite swell enough for the lady.

GREENWICH, February 11, 1882.

Hop Bitters Co.—Sir: I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me.

—LEONARD BRYANT.

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen, N. J., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia, and dizziness almost to blindness over two years after he was told that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against "Bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters.

—Professor Bell's induction balance lied so like that the gas companies propose to have him invent a new metal for them.

—The confederate loan is again looking up in the London market.

—Another Candidate.

With you heed the warning of the medical perhaps of most terrible import.

—The confederate loan is again looking up in the London market.

—Groceries and provision are, according to a Boston journal, fifteen per cent higher in that city than a year ago.

—What a Cough!

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